

Some updates, Writeup & Tuning stub

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29 Sep 2016

Some updates

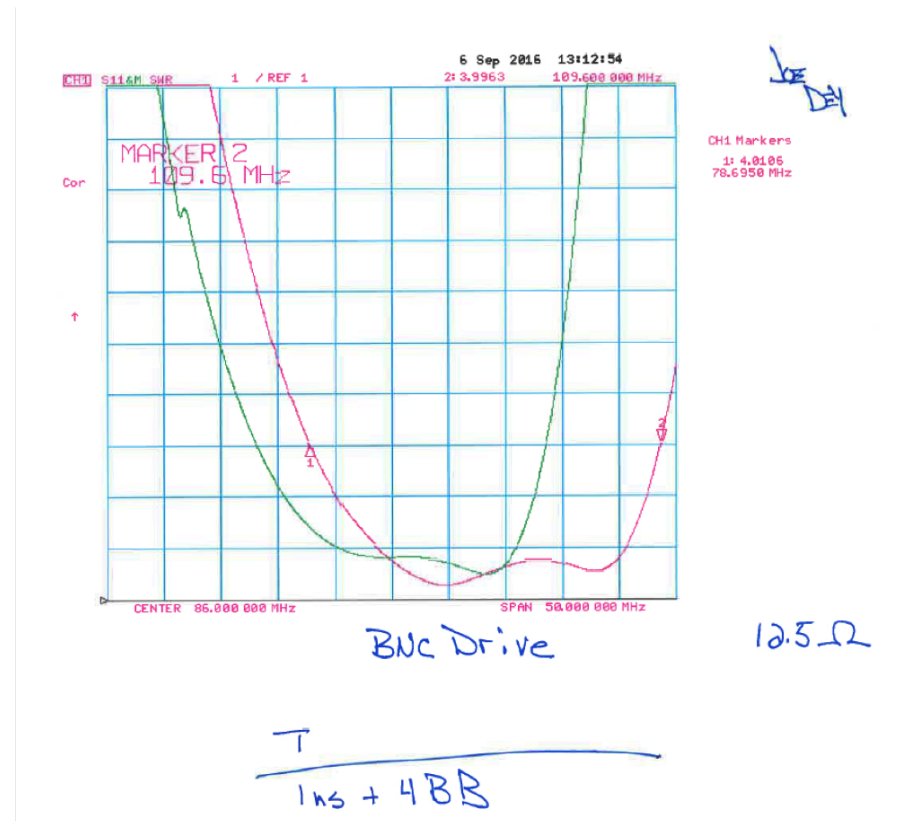
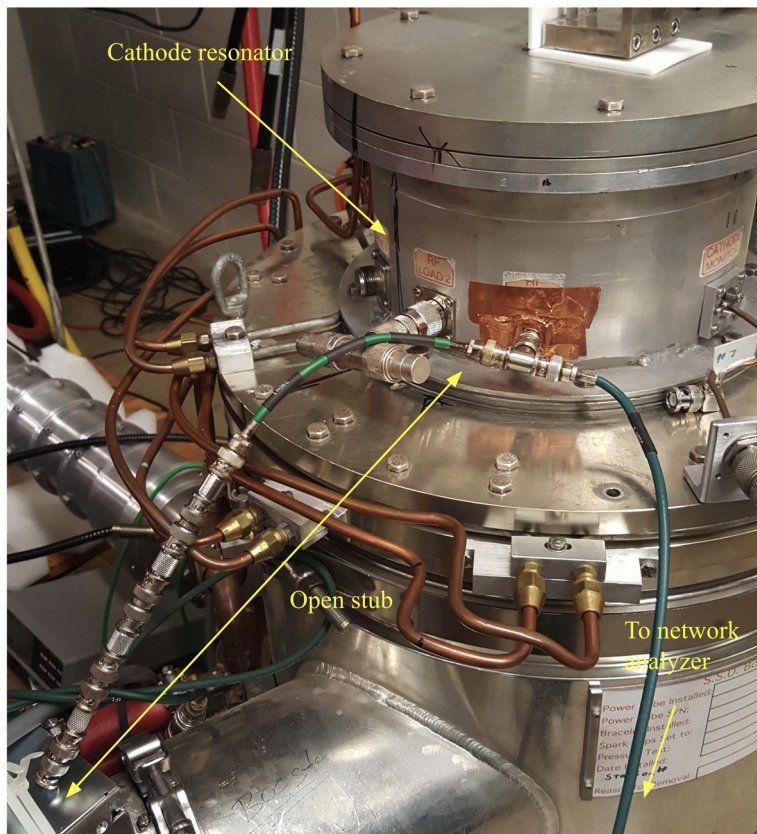
- TOMCO should send new combiner next week.
- No updates on ferrite pieces for witness test stand.
- National has no problems with gluing procedure for garnets.
- Robyn will do another stycast test after some email from Fritz. Question is to settle whether thin stycast has higher losses due to boundary conditions.
 - Probably not. E-field should be smaller in between garnets, so losses should be smaller.

Writeup

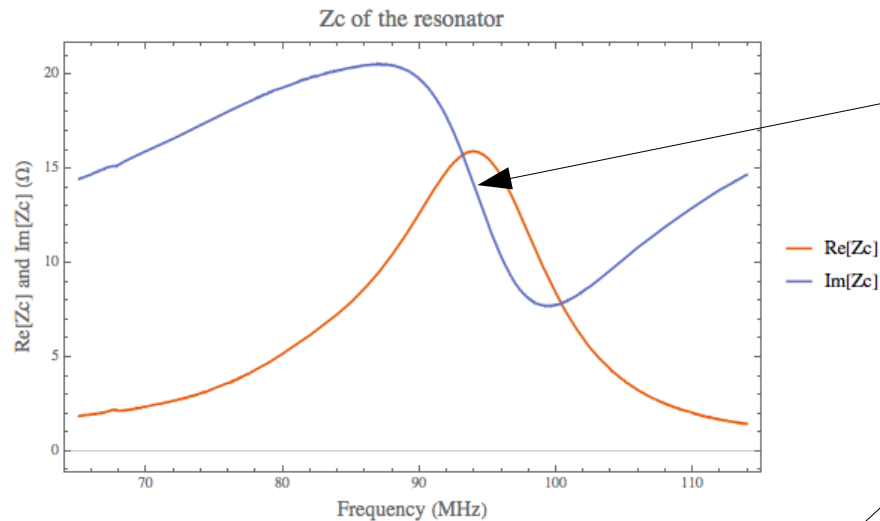
- Please have a look on the shared drive:
 - smb://beamssrv1.fnal.gov/2nd_harmonic/project_writeup
 - Latest version is always in that directory called **project_v*.docx** and **project_v*.pdf**
- There is no deadline.
- Chapters, sections with stubs have names attached.
 - These are suggestions. Chapters, sections can be changed, and moved as required.
- Give me your writeup in whatever format you like, I will update the file.
- Good to start writing now so that we don't forget what we did!
 - It will be a large document.
 - Probably about 200 pages.
- Nice for posterity to show how smart (or dumb) we were all in one place!

Tuning stub for cathode resonator

- One thing that bothered me was why does adding a tuning stub flatten out the VWSR?
 - I had expected correction should only be good at one point!

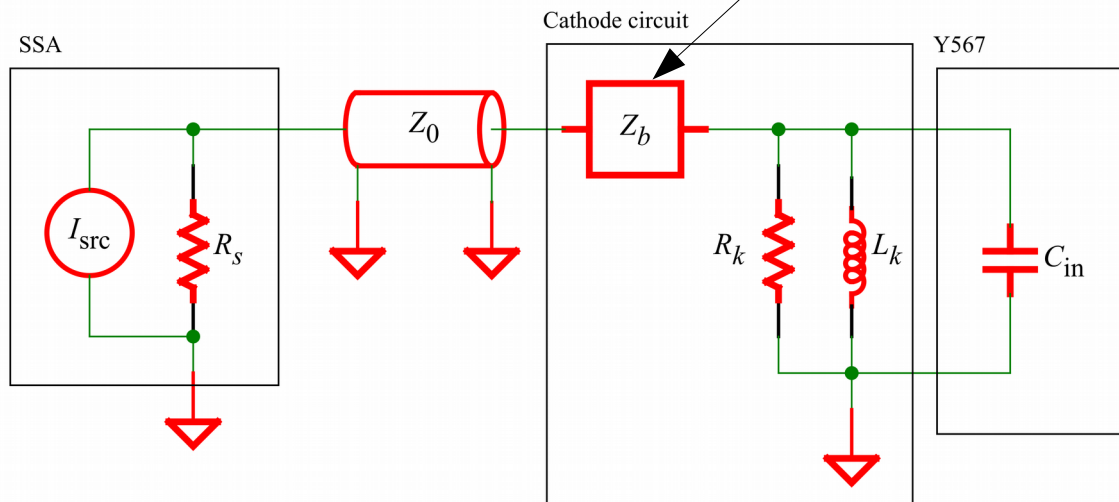


Frequency response of cavity (s21), no stub



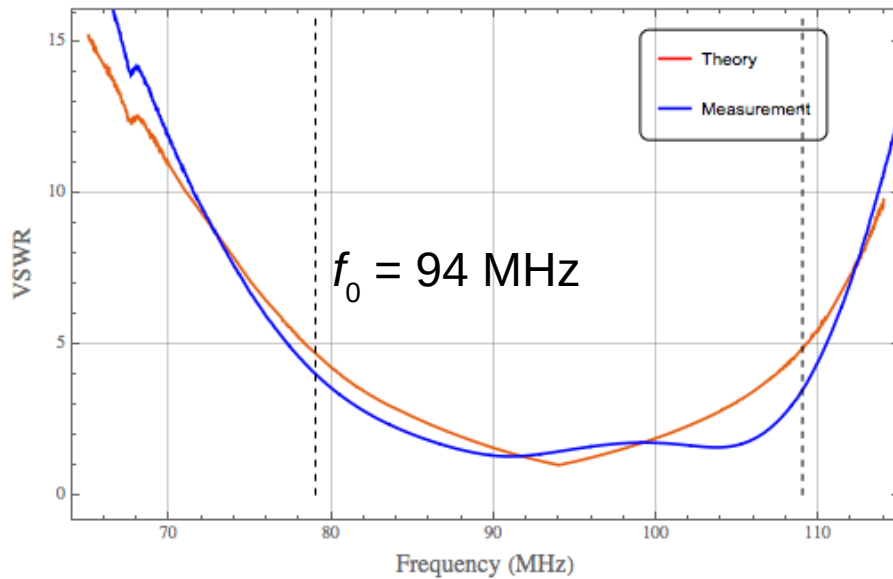
Notice that imaginary part is not zero at resonance!
Inductive impedance comes from banana plug + HN to N adaptor at the power input! Inductance is about 35 nH

We have to cancel this inductance somehow in a broadband sense.

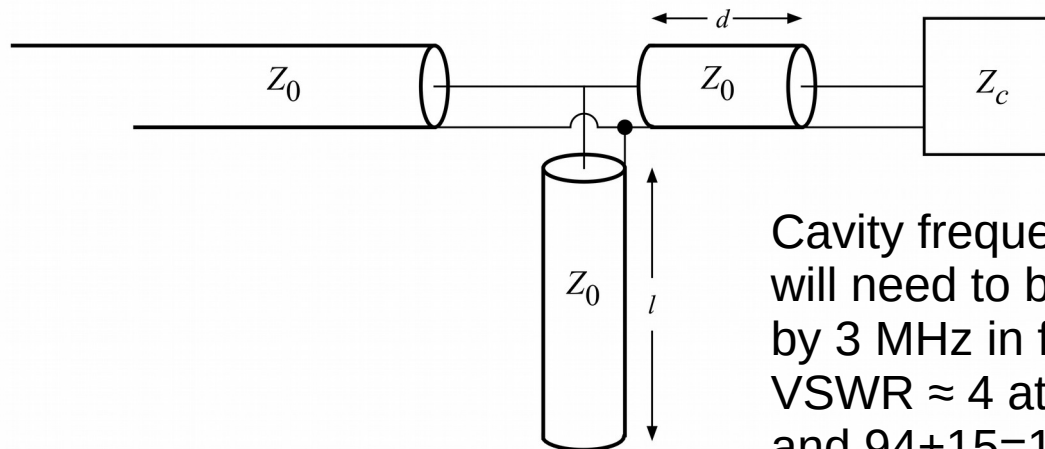
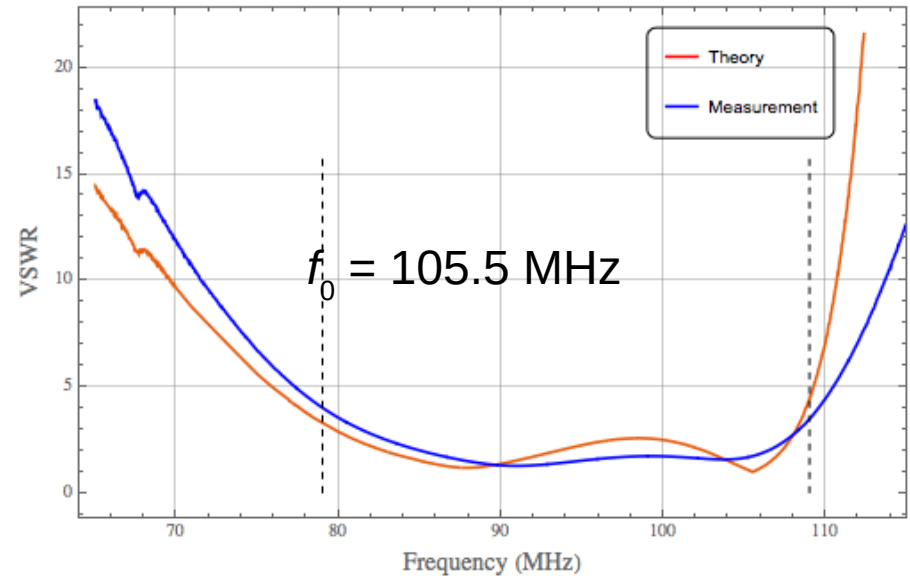


Matching Stub

Comparing VSWR between theory and measurement

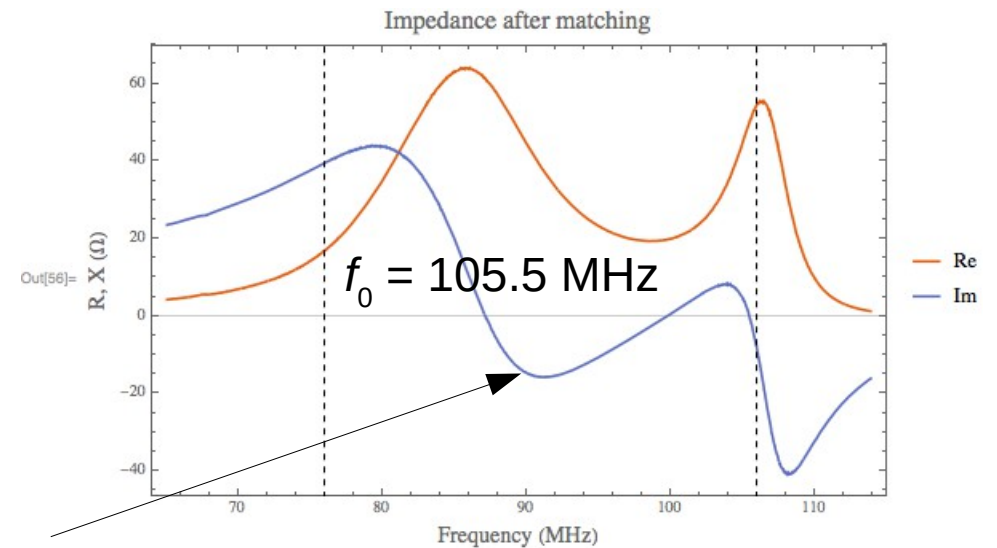
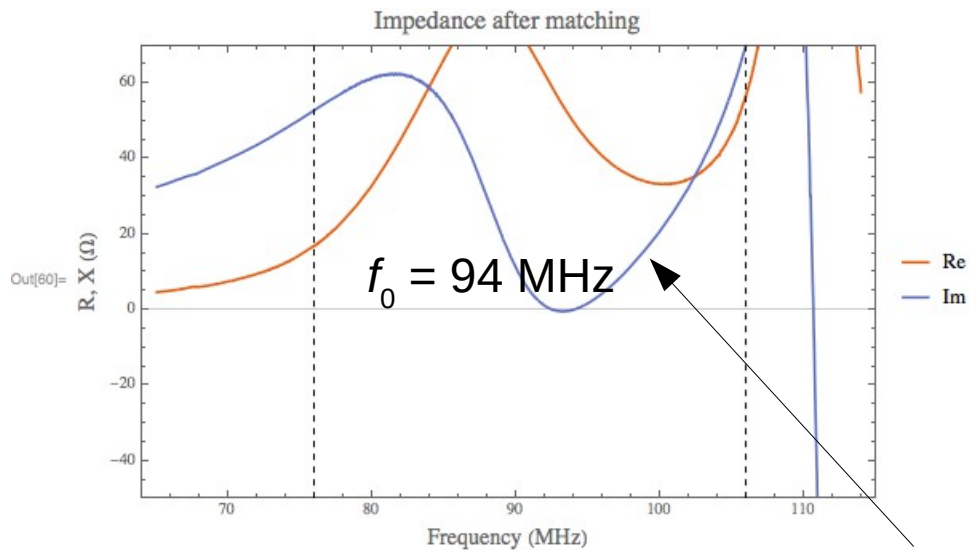
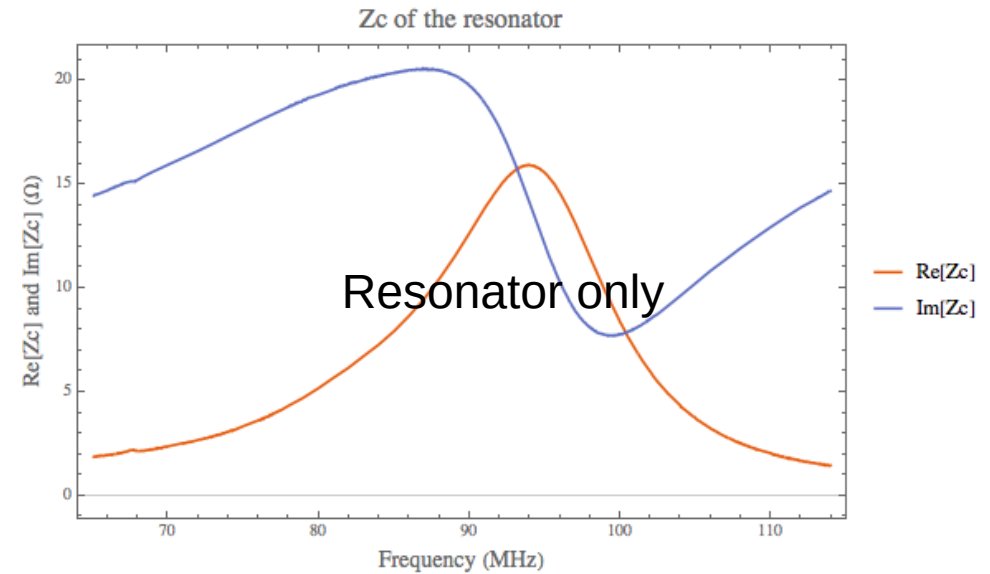
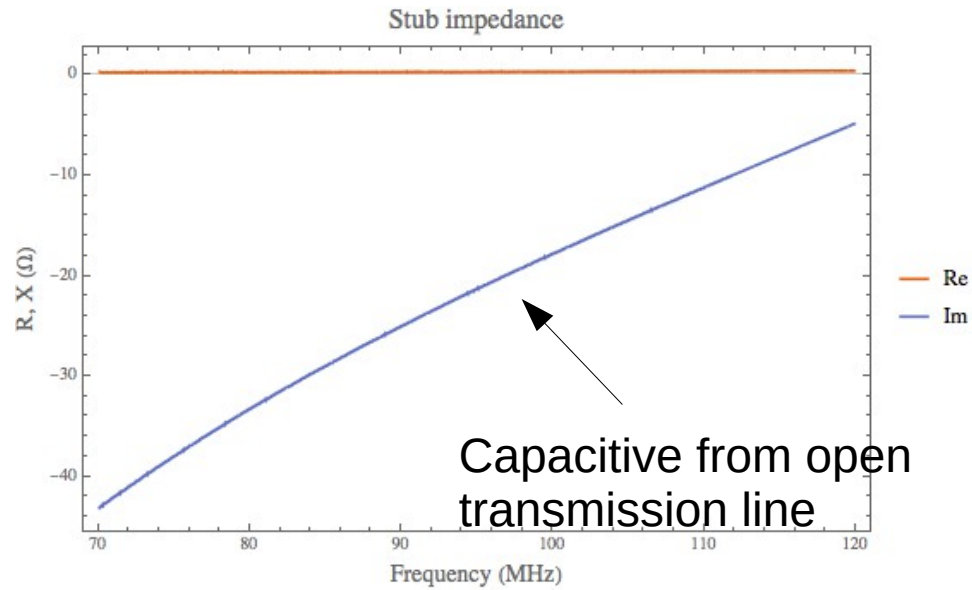


Comparing VSWR between theory and measurement



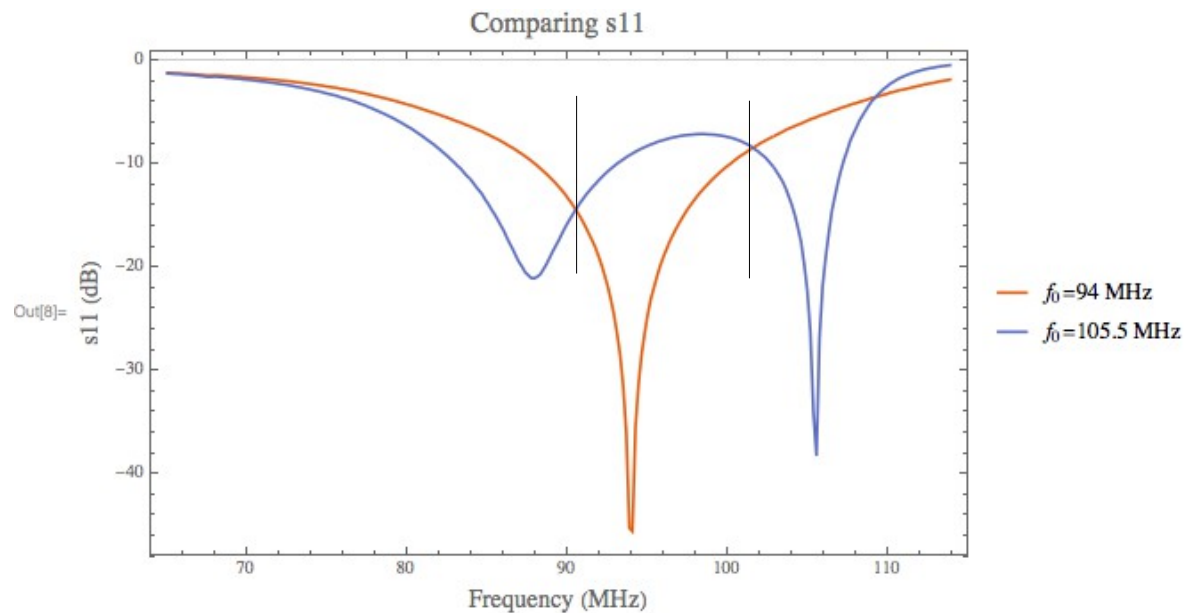
Cavity frequency is too high,
will need to be shifted down
by 3 MHz in final design.
 $\text{VSWR} \approx 4$ at $94 - 15 = 79 \text{ MHz}$
and $94 + 15 = 109 \text{ MHz}$

Reason



More smaller imaginary parts with $f_0 = 105.5 \text{ MHz}$

Reason (cont'd)



Clearly s11 is better for a wider range and at the places we care for $f_0 = 105.5$ MHz

Conclusion

This gives us confidence that

- When high power stub is built, we can match to present cathode resonator.
- For new cathode resonator for the final cavity which has the correct centre frequency, we should be able to match it since we understand why the bandwidth is increased.
- Do we want to use a shorted stub (will be longer) rather than an open stub?